Amssements 0 Announcements 10 Auctien Sale of Real Estate 9 Buskers and Broker 9 Buskers and Broker 9 Buskers and Broker 9 Bushess Chance 4 Bushess Chance 4 Bushess Academies 6 Divinenn Notices 9 Divinenn Notices 9 Brossmall w	Co. Barton & Meetings. 9 4 Legal Nations. 0 4 Martages and Deaths 5 5 Marcellaneous. 10 4 Musical Instruments. 9 6 Occus Steamers. 0 8 Reoma same rists. 9 8 Reconstant rists. 9
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Business Notices.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 18-8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Mr. William O'Brien, for whose renrrest a warrant was issued on Saturday, has gone to the south of Europe === Mr. Edmund Yates chronicles and criticises the world of London: Lord Durham talks freely about the turf scandal; the Queen has postponed ber Continental tour. = A Russian Army officer has shot himself in order to escape the necessity of shooting the Czar. ___ A German spy attempted to kill the Editor of "La France" yesterday. Dr. Macket.zie and four German physicians examined the Crown Prince's throat yesterday and found no sign of cancer.

Domestic .- A freight train was wrecked and burned near Chicago; naphtha caused the fire. Senator Ives introduced a bill to appropriate money for the support of the New-York Catholic Pretectory. = Judge Thurman opened the case in Ohio against the election forgers. = A new coke syndicate was formed at Pittsburg. Few railroads remained closed on account of snow; the roads were crowded with freight and coal trains. = Extensive land-slides in Califorpia covered about 100 miles of railroad tracks.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ate: Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition to the Blair Educational bill; Mr. Blair denied that Justice Strong had stated that the bill was not constitutional. = House: A resolution that the Com nattee on Printing investigate the Public Print er's office was adopted.

CITY AND SUBI RBAN-Five large buildings burned in Broadway; the loss estimated at \$1,500,000; two firemen injured; the cause of the fire unknown. == Charles H. Curtiss who obtained money by representing himself to be a member of the bar, convicted of petty larceny. === The funeral of Judge Joseph Neilson, of the City Court, Brooklyn, took place in that city. === The insurance companies failed in a second attempt to revive the Tariff Association; fifty companies refusing to unite. === The children of the burned out hospital of the New-York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled were taken back to their beds seemingly none the worse. === The Alexandria after a hard voyage, Quarantine, with small pox patients aboard. Stocks moderately active with irregular fluctuations; a firm undertone prevailed and the closing

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and cloudy, possibly with a little rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 19; average, 25 1-4.

In appointing Mr. E. R. Kennedy a Park Commissioner, Mayor Chapin has made a selection which will command universal approval in Brooklyn. Mr. Kennedy is an earnest Republican, and an active and clear-headed business man, and he will make an energetic, wideawake public official. If Mr. Chapin's appointments as a whole had been as satisfactory as this one is sure to prove, he would have sadly disappointed the expectations of his political opponents.

With one aspirant for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the head of the Interior Department and another at the head of the Pension Burcau, it is almost inevitable that the rival booms should come into collision. Such has already been the case. Under Mr. Lamar General Black managed his bureau as he saw fit. Mr. Vilas has undertaken to make him toe the mark. Of course the "physical wreck" can do nothing but yield to his superior. His efforts to maintain his dignity, however, are painful to witness. Two booms in the same Department cannot be expected to dwell together in unity.

Recorder Smyth is entitled to the credit of discovering a defect in our laws which opens to offending corporations an opportunity for escaping the consequences of their misdeeds. He finds that they may be summoned to answer before a magistrate when an information in a criminal charge is made, but that after indictment there is no provision of law by which they can be compelled to appear in court and answer such indictment. The law which formerly covered this point was repealed in 1886. Probably it was through an oversight that such a loophole was left. To call attention to so glaring a defect ought to be sufficient to impel our law-makers to remedy it without delay.

Public Printer Benedict put the majority in the House in a rather awkward position yesterday. His explanation in answer to the recent resolution decidedly failed to explain, and the Democrats were in sore straits to meet the spirited and pointed criticisms made by their opponents. An investigation was seen to be inevitable, but with characteristic generosity the Democrats insisted on coupling with the Investigation of Mr. Benedict's bad management an inquiry into the affairs of the Public Printer during the time when the late Mr. Rounds held the office. Mr. Rounds was never the subject of complaint, and he was continued in office many months after the present Administration began. The suggestion that there was misconduct under him is a gratuitous insult to a man no longer able to answer for

A noteworthy fact in connection with the big fire in Broadway yesterday was the sending out of the "three-six" call, which summoned to the last ten years. The Czar's Government does

ninth-st. This call has not been sounded since July 5, 1886, when Assistant Chief Mc-Cabe got into trouble for using it in connection with the fire in Harlem. McCabe's course was, however, justified when the case was reviewed by the courts. There will be no complaint that too many firemen and engines were called to yesterday's conflagration. Indeed, it was doubtless because of Chief Shay's prompt action in sounding the general alarm that the fire was kept within reasonable bounds, A little greater headway before the flames were checked would probably have resulted in the destruction of the entire block. A fire causing a million and a half dollars' worth of loss is a rare thing in New-York. That such is the case is due to the efficiency of the Fire Department and the promptness with which its mem-

bers are on hand when needed. THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMNA. The signs multiply that Mr. Cleveland is not wanted as a candidate by his party. In this State the opposition is certainly growing stronger, as the partial success of Governor Hill at the recent meeting of the State Committee plainly indicated. The truth is that Mr. Cleveland has lost many of the shrewdest and most capable managers who formerly made the efforts on his behalf irresistible. The shrewder men of the party are perfectly aware that his position on the tariff makes him a weak candidate. They would be glad to get rid of him, for that and for other reasons. They know that his message on the tariff question would be quoted throughout the country, in the event of his nomination, and would constitute a platform from which it would be impossible for his party to escape. Not even the passage of a moderate tariff bill, if that were possible, could break the force of this message in public estimation. It has made him a candidate in whom all radical and extreme Free Traders delight, and it has also made him a candidate whose nomination would prove

dangerous to his party in every doubtful State. But the Democrats are, so to speak, bemired in their own falsehoods. It is uncertain whether they can now afford to nominate anybody else. The trouble is that they have been puffing Mr. Cleveland for three years, without the slightest regard for truth. They have made a great many readers, of the innocent class who conscientiously read only one paper lest they should get their minds confused, believe that Mr. Cleveland is the one honest man in the Democratic party; that his nomination by so bad a party was scarcely less than a miracle: that he has nobly and grandly withstood the rascally tendencies of that party, and that his nomination is now the only way to prevent terrible calamity. That is the prevalent Democratic and Mugwump doctrine, and there are people so stupid that they believe it. If Mr. Cleveland should now be set aside

these believers in his superhuman worth would be offended. To them it would seem a triumph of the basest elements in his party that he was not sustained and rewarded by renomination. If an attempt were made to justify a change on account of his tariff message. the case would not be improved one whit. Then the radical Free Traders would boil over. To them it would seem an outrageous thing that a competent and upright President should be refused renomination by his party for no other reason than because he had frankly expressed the convictions they hold. These voters, of whom there are a great many in the doubtful States, would declare that Mr. Cleveland had affirmed in his message nothing more than nine-tenths of the Democrats throughout the country heartily believed, and that it would destroy confidence in the good faith of the party to punish a President for frankly stating its traditional beliefs and honest convictions. Beyond a doubt, his defeat in convention under such circumstances would cost his party thousands of votes in every doubtful State. That is the dilemma in which the Democratic managers are just now placed. If they nominate Mr. Cleveland they have to face the loss of thousands of workingmen. If they do not nominate him they have to face the loss of thousands of radical Free Traders, and also of the innocents who believe that he is the one Heaven-inspired reformer of this generation.

STEPNIAK'S APPEAL

Stepniak is one of the foreign missionaries of Russian Nihilism. As the conductor of one of the revolutionary journals he knew familfarly those terrible men who have slain one Czar and plotted ceaselessly against another, and who have converted assassination into a gospel of polical regeneration in a land lying under the curse of des-potism. In "Underground Russia" he has drawn the portraits or profiles of the pioneers of this strange company of conspirators and given to European and American readers, as Peter Lavroff has said, the form and substance of the revolutionary movement. The protest which he has sent to the United States Senate against Secretary Bayard's extradition treaty reproduces the arguments set forth in that deeply interesting and apparently truthful book. The text of this remarkable and characteristic appeal appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and furnished a new and important chapter in the anomalous history of revolution by assassination.

This protest is grounded upon an unauthorfixed and possibly spurious text of the treaty of extradition now before the Senate. That text bears internal evidence of being a hasty and inaccurate translation of the outlines of a treaty proposed by the Russian Government. We have never believed it possible that an American Secretary of State could have signed such a convention. Many of its provisions and clauses may be identical with those of the treaty which has been actually negotiated; but surely Secretary Bayard has not set his official scal upon a convention that will deprive political revolutionists of the rights of asylum in the United States. We have steadily declined to believe that the State Department, even under the present unpatriotle and un-American Administration, could have sanctioned so monstrous an alliance with the most despotic Government in Europe. On this account we have not dealt seriously with the numerous resolutions and protests against the so-called convention which have been adopted by various mass-meetings and associations; nor does it now seem necessary to refer in detail to the objectionable clauses pointed out by Stepniak. The publication of the authorized text of the treaty will probably relieve the State Department from the suspicion of having made a eague for hunting down the Czar's political

One point which the Nihilist champion makes leserves special attention. He asserts that only an insignificant number of these revolutionists are refugees-probably not more than five out of a hundred. So fanatical are these disciples of the gospel of revolution by assassination that they prefer to perish at their posts rather than to live abroad in peace and security. Stepniak states that there are not more than five or six Nihilists in America who have taken any part in the conspiracies of the

ing an extradition treaty with the United states. The moral effect of such a league between a liberty-loving and a despotic country is what the Czar's Ministers have in mind in spreading their nets before American diplomatists. The United States has always taken the lead in the extradition practice of the world. It is very important that the fatal mistake should not be made of condoning the crimes of Russian despotism and oppression.

LOOK TO THE APPROPRIATIONS. The tax-rate is low and New-York State is practically out of debt. The taxpayers have to thank the Republicans for this agreeable state of things. The credit for the healthy

condition of the public finances is due to wise and frugal Republican administration. The Republicans that have constituted the majority in the Legislature in recent years have passed clean appropriation bills. Questionable items have either been reported adversely or killed in the Committee of the Whole. And even items to which no objection could be urged have been laid aside when it was clear that the public interests would not suffer by delaying their passage. This has been the rule, and because it has been the rule New-York is not

handicapped by debt. But everybody is aware that a full treasury is always a temptation to those who have the handling of the public purse. On another page we print a letter from "An Alarmed Republican," who thinks the present Legislature stands in danger of being altogether too generous. We commend what he says to the consideration of our friends at Albany. Excessive appropriation is always a costly mistake. The people have a way of holding the party responsible for it to a strict account.

A LEADER IN CO-OPERATION DEAD. The death of M. Godin, founder of the famous "familistere" of Guise, and that of Madame Boucicaut, not long preceding the former, bring two of the best-known co-operative enterprises of France to a critical stage. It is to be seen now whether these establishments can stand alone, without the aid and support of the strong minds that brought them into being. The "familistere" has long been noted among Socialistic undertakings, but not alone because of the number of working people concerned. There are less than half as many as in the big Paris shop of the Boucicauts, hardly one-tenth as many as in the Essen works of Krupp, which have some cooperative features. The building up of a town around a single great business, and with a special view to the comfort and happiness of the employes, is becoming more and more a feature of our civilization. Besides the Guise establishment we have Saltaire, founded by Sir Titus Salt, Essen, and in this country Pullman, which, considering its size and the careful provision made for the health, comfort and even the pleasures of the employes, is certainly not surpassed, if it is equalled, by any similar enterprise in the world, but which in its methods is decidedly paternal rather that co-operative. The undertaking of M. Godin was of special

interest on account of the lengths to which the co-operative principle was carried, and with apparently excellent results up to the present His fundamental idea seemed to be that the employer and his workingmen should be, as it were, in one family. When he had built the "palais social," as he preferred to call it rather than by the name we have used, he lived there with his employes, having first, however, to overcome their doubts and suspicions as to what might happen if they so far surrendered their individuality as to live under the same roof with their master. These buildings furnish excellent accommodations, with entire privacy for each family, at an average rent of \$2 a month for two rooms, which represents 3 per cent interest on the money invested. Schools, nurseries, co-operative stores, a theatre, library, reading-room, cafe and gardens are all comprised within the establishment. About 550 employes live there with their families while 650 live in the vilage of Guise like ordinary workingmen. Their work is the making of stoves and kindred iron-ware. One of the peculiar rules is that men are not to work more than three hours to three hours and a half on a stretch, taking rests of an hour or more. The wages average about 26 francs a week, but most of the men are shareholders in a stock company which M. Godin formed some years ago, and in which his factories were merged at a capital value of \$700,000. His idea was that the workingmen should gradually buy him out, and own the establishment themselves. He received interest at 5 per cent upon the capital invested, or about \$45,000 a year, and a salary of \$3,000 a year as director of the managing committee, which was a life

As the profits of the business had been 8 per cent for a number of years, it was estimated that the difference would, in time, pay off the debt and bring the works into the possession of the men. An intelligent English observer, writing of the enterprise two years ago, expressed doubts, however, as to whether these anticipations would be realized. But before, counting up the profits, certain sums are set aside for the education of the children, the relief of sick and aged workmen and widows, and 25 per cent goes to the reserve fund founded to buy out M. Godin. The sums credited to workmen over and above their wages are not paid in cash, but allowed to accumulate toward the payment of the debt. Even if it is found that too sanguine hopes have been entertained on this score, the old age, sickness, medicine and burial funds are of great advantage to the workmen. The future of the "familistere" will be followed with great interest.

PLANS FOR THE NEW CITY BUILDINGS. Little has been heard of that mistaken scheme to crect a couple of buildings adjoining the City Hall and the County Court House since Assemblyman Crosby introduced his bill at Albany to prevent such a spoliation of the park. Yet the scheme is not dead; it only sleeps. Its advocates are apparently lying low in the hope that the Legislature will forget the Crosby bill and adjourn without passing it. The time within which architects' designs will be received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on lines already laid down and circulated has been extended until April, and there is little doubt unless the Crosby bill is promptly passed that the city will be committed to their scheme. The bill should therefore be enacted

without delay. The extent of the damage which would be done this pretty little park, already overcrowded with buildings none too grateful to the eye, were these immense "wings" spread upward and outward from the City Hail and the Court House, can be fully appreciated only by looking at the advertised plans. It is proposed to crect a queer-looking, irregular building to cover an area of about 19,000 square feet on the Broadway side of the park for municipal offices. It is to run down to within 51.7 feet of the curb. Its Broadway front is to be 210 feet wide, but its rear is to have a width of only 45 feet. A building similar in shape, if a lop-sided, broken-edged triangle

as a criminal court-house. It would have a dently knows an inadequate statement when he frontage width of 191 feet and a rear width of frontage width of 101 feet and a rear width of 50 feet, and it would run down to within 45 feet of the curb. The entire park from the avenue in front of the City Hall through to Chambers-st. and from Broadway to Centre-st. a would be sacrificed to these absurd-looking and a neph "wings"-wings, by the way, that bear to the body of which they are supposed to be an adrobin.

When the city's own officials seck to inflict must hurry to its rescue. It is said that Mayor to this scheme, and we trust that information made the most complete and minute arrangements to this scheme, and we trust that information is correct. The Mayor is a man of taste, judgment and hard practical sense, and he must know that a far better way of accommodating the city's need for shelter is right at hand. In Centre-st., just six short blocks away from the City Hall, the city owns a property covering one entire block and nearly half of another, an area of 50.000 square feet. The block bounded by Elm. Franklin, Centre and White sts., covering 40.000 square feet, is now in sts., covering 40,000 square feet, is now in Mr. Sol Smith Russell will devote most of his time private use as a car depot under a lease which and attention henceforth to his manufacturing enterwill expire on September 1, 1892. When the prises at Minneapolis, but will not altogether abandon the stage. legislative permission to build was given last winter this site was the one contemplated by everybody as the place for the criminal court-house. Ex-Controller Loew had fully arranged Turkish, Arabic and Persian; and he is now probably familiar with half the tongues of Central Africa. everybody as the place for the criminal courtto purchase the lease at a moderate cost.

No proper excuse can be given for failing to go on with this plan. A handsome, shapely declared that he had just had another vision confirming threature, built of livide terra-cotta and iron his belief in that book. structure, built of brick, terra-cotta and iron throughout and absolutely fireproof, could be put up here at much less expense than would be necessarily incurred by any adequate continuation in marble of the park buildings. It guished: and Mr. William O'Brien is a "martyr, an unconquered hero, pure-souled, fearless, incorruptible, the idol of the people and the terror of his enemies." bined. If its accommodations were then accompanied Jay Gould in his European trip insufficient for the city's needs, another the street, where a plot of 10.000 square feet is already available. It is said that the foundations in this neighborhood are soft, but a weaker plea could not be advanced. soft, but a weaker plea could not be advanced. The colossal Tombs stands on them firmly, and even if they are soft, no engineering feat ficial support, and have stood for years without

the slightest sign of weakness. Centre and Elm sts. are rapidly filling up city's example would be so quickly followed by a "dark horse." that in a few years these thoroughfares would be among the finest in New-York. The crowning argument in favor of this settlement of the That shall rattle thro' the galaxy and shake the unibuilding question is that it would put an end That shall haul the Solar System like a mighty train to the practice of carting prisoners between that costs the city annually more than \$30,000. That will shake the constellations if my motor ever In view of all these facts, it is amazing that the city officials persist in rejecting this admirable scheme and in favoring one open to numerous and weighty objections.

A proposal has been made to tunnel the East A proposal has been made to tunnel the East course can stop:

River at Thirty-fifth-st. No scheme of this kind spinning thro' the constellations like a planetary top.

River at Thirty-fifth-st. No scheme of this kind spinning thro' the constellations like a planetary top. well's Island Bridge plan, of which, by the way.
we have heard too little lately. What obstacle we have heard too little lately. What obstacle if my motor ever motes, stands in the way of beginning this ork at once Let the sun and moon take warning if my motor ever and carrying it to completion without unneces-

but it has to carry more weight.

The question of giving the Police Commissioners discretionary powers as to the retirement of members of the force at the age of sixty years is somin rolled by the desirion of the General Town again raised by the decision of the General Term motes,
that the law is mandatory, and that the Commissioners have nothing to do but to carry it out.

All be Vanderblits and Rothschilds if my motor ever It is unquestionable that many patrolmen and police of higher rank are fully as efficient A very successful Sundryschool bullfight was when sixty years old as at any previous period, recently given in Chihuahua. Mexico. The young on account of long experience. At men of the Sunday-school took part in it, and the proceeds were devoted to the interior adornment any rate, the common-sense view of the matter would be to allow the heads of the Department the parish church. to exercise their judgment in each case as it arises. The law making retirement at a fixed age may have certain advantages, but on the whole snowbound on a railway train for ten or twelve it does not appear to be a good law.

per cent yearly, and adding immigration offidally reported since the date of the census, the Germans and saying "Fowst." It thinks it wou population January 1, 1888, should be a little be much more sensible to say "Fawst" in the good old more than 62,500,000. This reckoning excludes English way. Nebody, however, but a Bostonian could immigration from Canada since July 1, 1885, afford to say "Fawst." which has not been officially reported at all, because in the absence of necessary provisions of law, the officials of the Treasury Department have been unable to obtain information which they deem reliable as to the number coming into the "Yes'm," said John, delightedly, "anothe one."—(Youth's Companion. country across the Canadian or the Mexican border. If allowance be made for immigration from Canada, estimated at about the rate officially re- to the servant who should "close his eyes." When this ported prior to 1885, the population January 1, clause was read the servant who performed this office 888, would somewhat exceed 62,600,000. It has come to pass at last, that the natural increase by excess of births over deaths is probably more than 100,000 each month. If this natural increase continues until the next census, without abatement of the great tide of immigration which for seven years past has been flowing so steadily toward this country, the population when the next census is taken seems likely to exceed

If the word "reformer" does not occur in was found dead, through an overdose of morphia." Volapuk, perhaps we can get along with "hypocrite.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is advertised to lecture in Rochester on Thursday, subject "Big Blunders." Perhaps he will tell his audience whether he ever met a bigger one than President Cleveland's free-trade message.

The news comes from Havana that the Board of Aldermen of that city has "gobbled \$40,000." From this it appears that the Montreal fugitives, familiarly known as the "boodlers," have conluded to extend their field of activity. Let us see -De Lacey, Dempsey, Sayles, yes, and "Billy" Moloney, " go into" \$40,000 at the rate of \$19,000 each. They or their pupils are keeping up the

Put up the bars against paupers and anarchists. The Republic wants only good and able-bodied citizens.

A former State official, who was a member of Mr. Cleveland's staff when he was Governor, and has been and is now on terms of intimacy with the President laughed at the idea that relations between Mr. Cleveland and the Governor are at all strained.—(Special dispatch to "The World." Of course he laughed. Why shouldn't he?

To speak of the Cleveland-Hill relations as being "strained" is, in the circumstances, to employ a laughter-pro. oking term. When Greek meets Greek you never say that their relations are "strained." History does not record that the relations between David and Goliah were strained," or that there were "strained" relations between the Germans and the French while Paris was in a state of siege. How absurd it would sound to hear a student of applied patriotism characterize the relations existing between Jefferson Davis and the Star Spangled

can be said to have any shape, is to be put up | Banner as "strained"! "A former State offion the Centre-st. side of the park, and used | cial* can proceed with his laughter. He evi-

PERSONAL.

Mr. Horace Davis, who has been practically chosen president of the California State University, has been representative in Congress twice from San F isco. He is fifty years old, a graduate of Har and a nephew of Bancroft, the historian.

"John Strange Winter," writing of the late Mr. Chippendale, says: "As a very close friend of hers, junct about the same relation as would be I may perhaps be allowed to say that never during borne were the wings of a crow sewed on to a my whole life have I seen such genuine devotion as Mrs. Chippendate has shown to the old actor, who has just passed away. It is true that twice she has been When the city's own officials seck to inflict such an outrage as this upon it, the Legislature once when she went on a long tour in Australia and New-Zealand-and now that she is in the United States Hewitt does not consider himself committed with Mr. Irving. But during both these periods she

Dr. Schweinfurth says that Emin Pacha before go ing to the Soudan became a master of German, Eng-

The late David Whitmer, "the last witness to the divinity of the Book of Mormon," with his last words

According to "United Ireland" Mr. Balfour bloody, vile, brutal, cruel and despotie tiger lily"; Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is "noble, brave, indomitable, chiv-

of both these proposed excrescences com- The sickness of the elder of the two sons, who delayed somewhat his return. Howard Gould stricken with typhold fever a Alexandria, but the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A seer uses the ballot figures of the Demogratic is simpler, surer or better understood than that state Committee at Albany as a basis for predicting of making a foundation of piles. Some of the that neither Governor Hill nor President Cleveland heaviest buildings in this city rest on an arti- will get the Presidential nomination. Seventeen of this committee voted for a Cleveland man, and seventeen for a Hill man Dividing 1888 by 17, a continuous remainder of 1 is the result. Hence the seer concludes that Hill and Cleveland will come with large, handsome business houses, and the within one of the nomination, the prize being secured

SONG OF THE REELY MOTOR MAN I've a deep mysterious power and an occult "etheric"

of cars, Crack the ridge-pole of creation and shake down the practice cruel and uncivilized in itself and one A ten-million engine power in my etheric vapor

If my motor ever motes,

If my motor ever motes,
will jostle up the planets if my motor ever motes. Hitch a belt from my invention round the axis of the earth.

And a "vibratory sympathy" will speedily go forth That will start the earth rotating, and no power its course can ston:

And I think 'twill mote directly in about a week or Cleveland's boom may be bigger than Hill's, Please subscribe another million just to put the matter thro';

Speaking of "the deadly car stove," it is not such a diabolical institution after all when one is

Mr. Cleveland has lost "The Albany Argus" because he did not have the argus-eye belonging to David B. Hill.

The immigration during the half year ending with December, according to an article which appears on another page, amounted to 222,830. Reckoning the population at the usual rate of increase for excess of births over deaths, namely 2 per cent yearly, and adding immigration offl-

"The Boston Transcript" is tired of following the

One day, when the teacher of a kindergarte

A French provincial lawyer recently died. In his will be directed that an annuity of \$400 a year be paid jumped with joy; but his delight was speedily dampened by the nephew and heir of the dead man, who re-minded the servant that his master had only one eye. And the servant actually failed to get his legacy on this

absurd technicality.

There is an outerprising paper in Shanghal, which believes in getting all the news. In a recent issue it anneupced that "Charles Parnell, sometime M. P. for Cork City, and three prominent Anarchists have been executed at Kilmainham. A small detechment of cav alry was in readiness, but their services were not required." It also reported that "Mr. W. E. Gladstone

SEVENTEEN TO SEVENTEEN.

(Every affliction has its compensations. If Grover (Every amiction has its compensations. If Grover Cleveland had not been thrown down and jumped upon at Albany on Thursday, the literature of lamentation would never have been enriched by the following impassionate threnody from his pen. Those who can read between the lines of this touching production will doubtless discover there a good deal of arnica and court-plaster, not to speak of several large raw oysters—the kind laid on black eyes):

Dan, listen to my cry, Dan, wipe my weeping eye-Oh, that committee tie, Oh, luck most ill: Well may my bosom throb. Well may I wildty sob,

As I inspect the lob

Thirty times, well-a-day, Tried I to have my way, And, to my sore dismay, Setbacks but got Got them while David B.

Sat by and gazed at me. Childlike and bland his glee-Scott! Cn. great Scott! Seventeen to seventeen Never before, I ween. So droll a sight was seen

Well may I fear and quake. Can't I some headway make In my own State? Dan, you must surely stop Going Gothamward to shop, While David has the drop

On Grover C.; Dan, you must do or die-

That's choking me!

MUSIO-THE DRAMA. RE-ENTRANCE OF MODJESKA.

religion.

Last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Mme Modjeska made her re-entrance, presenting "Camille."
The attendance was large and the greeting cordial. Mr. Eben Plympton played "Armand Daval." and played it well. Mme Modjeska is welcome, but the play of "Camille" is not. The actress pleases, but the piece repels. That is to say, it repels observers whose vision is not clouded by sophistry and whose judgment is not submerged by sentimentality. That it contains at least two dramatic situations of extraordinary strength-pictorial, pathetic and replete with move-ment-is not to be denied. As a play its merit is signal and potential-for it arouses interest, holds the spectator in a state of mental suspense, and affords much scope for the art of acting. But its subject is unclean, its feeling is unhealthful, and its moral drift is pernicious. The only method whereby it can be commended to toleration, if not to acceptance, on the that Mme. Modjeska has adopted in her treatment of it. "Camille" as embodied by this refined and lovely actress is no longer a courtesan. She becomes a noble-minded woman who, having erred through misfortune rather than fault, has repented and cast away her sin, and is now valuely endeavoring, under the conditions of a virtuous existence. She takes her stand upon the vantage ground of human pity for

human fraslty, and she make her appeal to that

cal. No matter what you do with this drama, you cannot get it placed before the tribunal of thought, upon exclusively dramatic grounds. It insists its moral. You may cry over it as much as you like, but whenever you wipe your weeping eyes and look at what it means, you will observe that it means mischief; that it literally vociferates a moral significance; that, by a specious presentation of an ex-ceptional and fictitious case of feminine experience, it directly tends to pervert moral perception and to diffuse loose and pernicious views of the chastity of woman. When the third curtain falls, in this piece, everybody detests old "Mr. Duval," who is entirely in the right, and everybody is persuaded that "Camille" ought to be recognized as "Armand's" wife; that she ought to be recognized as quite good enough, in fact, to be the wife of any man, however worthy; and that in all similar circum stances all such women as "Camille" ought to prevail. That is the drift of the play. No remembrance of the respect that is due to virtuous women. No consideration of what is due to children yet unborn, that might be the result of such a union. No thought of the principles of domestic purity and personal honor, upon which, and only upon which, a fabric of civilized society can securely rest. Sense expires in smypathy and everything is conceded to a wild, unreasoning emotion. It is a legitimate inference that this result was the result designed in the making of the playat least in its English form. In French it resorts to no subterfuge. And no result could well be more harmful. "Let us," said Dr. Johnson, "free our minds from cant"—the cant of vice equally with the cant of virtue. No doubt the case of "Camille" is a hard case; but the laws which govern the moral state of the human race and which declare themselves in their continual operation and consequences totally irrespective of human theories and emotions, are inexceptable. is not "society"—so resonantly abused

spective of human theories and emotions, are inexorable.

It is not "society"—so resonantly abused in this drama—that regulates the repribution sequent upon sin. It is mysterious force, far back of all conventions. Every wound leaves a scar. This scar may not always be visible, but it always exists. The spirit, illie the flesh, can be wounded, and when wounded, although it may heal, it must, like the flesh, bear the mark of the injury it has endured. The awful fact about wrong-doing is the fact that when violence has once been done to the spirit, all the repentance and all the atonement possible in this world can never make things precisely as they were before. "Camille," no doubt, is the proper object of pity, but the introduction of a courtesan upon the stage as a proper object of sympathy is both foolish and vicious. The questions implicated in the piece are questions for private judgment. The subject has no right to intrude itself into the theatre. It concerns the medical profession and the clergy; it does not concern the arts. Least of all should it be thrust upon the consideration of young people who, for the most part, compose our theatrical audiences. Mme. Modjeska, whose artistic feeling is true and whose artistic faculty is of the highest order, very shiftedly glosses over the inherent taint of this unclean drama, and she has many fine moments in her embodiment of its heroine. Love was never better expressed than it is by this actress in the caressing looks that she can cast upon the object of her passion. The eyes speak. The countenance is radiant. But all this exquisite art is wasted on a repulsive theme.

"Camille" dies hard. Consumption is well known to be a liugering and obstinate disease. But there is good ground to hope that she will soon get her release. The chestnut bells have been ringing for her for several seasons. When Mme. Modjeska retices from her bediside, the interesting invalid will probably take to a gallop. In the meantime the plous aspiration of the old farmer whose wife had been

" DIE WALKUERE."

The incidents connected with the representation of "Die Walkuere" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night were calculated to instruct many people who, out of their ignorance and prejudice, have been pre-German opera. The fact that the performance was the first of the Niblung series, to which this week and next will be devoted, seemed to have exerted a most inspiriting and beneficial influence upon the performers well as the listeners. The audience was almost as numerous as the theatre would hold and peculiarly susceptible to the acting and music. Sometimes enthusiasm got the better of discretion and applause interrupted the performance for a moment, while each fact was followed by scenes of pleasurable excitement. Nor was this to be wondered at, for the representation was one of the finest yet heard in this country. Herr Niemann fairly outdid himself, and Fraculein Lehmann was as glorious as ever; together they inspired their companions to uncommon and highly successful efforts, A large proportion of the audience was from out of town. as numerous as the theatre would hold and peculiarly

RE-ENTRANCE OF MISS DAVENPORT. Miss Fanny Davenport returned to the New-York stage last night, making her re-entrance at the Grand Opera House in the strong, but repulsive drama of "Fedora." This manifestation again marks an expenditure of talent and zeal in the wrong direction Fedora" is one of those crotic French plays that smell like a menagerio. Its heroine is a most ob noxious female, and pretty much all that a woman ought not to be. It was written for Sara Bernhardt, who has loudly proclaimed her sympathy with it and her appoval of it, and to whose temperament, faculties and style of expression plays of this kind appear to be well fitted; her embodiment of "Fedora" certainly was as disagreeable, not to say as hateful, as the drama itself. Miss Davenport, whose talents em inently fit her for strong character parts, puts forth her strength, no less of the physique than of the emotions, in delineating "Fedoa's" delirium of murderous zeal and carnal transport, and creates abundant the atrical effect. Miss Davenport, however, is not atrical effect. Miss Davenport, however, is not a Bernhardt, either in nature or art, but a healthful, genial, kindly, straightforward American; and het association with this offensive stuff lacks fitness and sincarity. She was received with the favor that is always extended toward her, in this city, by a numerous audience. Particular care has been taken in the mounting of "Fedora" at the Grand Opera House, and play-goers are assured that they must behold it now or never, as Miss Davenport intends to discard it presently, in favor of "La Tosca"—another piece of the same description.

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

The return of Mme. Modjeska was welcomed by her many admirers last evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Richard Mansfield, after two weeks of great favo

and prosperity in Boston acts this week at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, in "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde." Mr. Daly will effect his long-promised revival of A Midsummer Night's Dream" this evening at his Attention is again directed to the readings of Mr.

George Riddle, who will appear at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon. "She" is displayed this week at the Brooklyn

Theatre. The return of Miss Fanny Davenport is one of the

interesting events of the present theatrical week. Miss Davenport appears at the Grand Opera House Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will act in

Chattanooga this evening, and in Birmingham, Ala, to-morrow. They then visit Montgomery and Mo bile and proceed to New-Orleans.

Mr. Woollett appeared at the Madison Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, and gave the third of his present seles of recitals. Two of the best poems of Tennyson, "Guinevere" and "The Passing of Arthuwere spoken by him with deep feeling and exquisitrace.

Richard Mansfield acted in Brooklyn last night a the Park Theatre, and thrilled and impressed a large audience with his great impersonation of "Dr. Jekyb and Mr. Hyde." This extraordinary piece of acting may be witnessed throughout the week, except at the Wednesday matinee, when Mr. Mansfield prosents "A Paristan Romance." Next week he comes to the Grand Opera House.

Mr. George Riddle is to give a series of three afternoon sections.

noon readings, under the management of Messrs. Phipps & Gottschalk, at Chickering Hall on the after noon of to-day. February 2 and February 6. At the first reading Mr. Riddle will introduce for the first time in New-York, a sketch arranged for him by Mr. Wheelwright, entitled "Boston Faces."

Mr. Robert B. Mantell is acting in New-England it

his new play of "Monbars," which will be given the Fifth Avenue Theatre on March 15.